



General Information: (312) 353-1880

Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

(312) 353-1138

Internet: [www.bls.gov/ro5](http://www.bls.gov/ro5)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Thursday, August 24, 2006

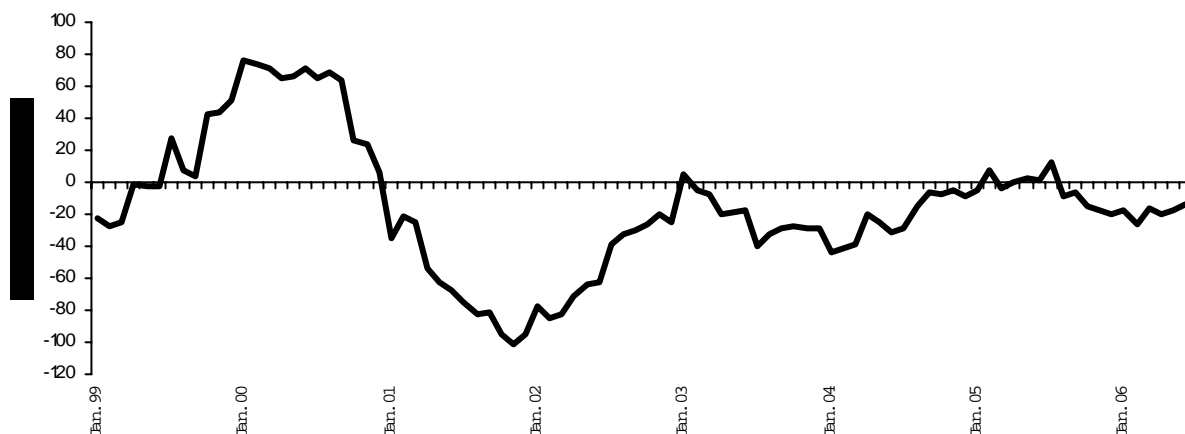
## **DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT DECLINES BY 13,700 FROM JUNE 2005 TO JUNE 2006**

Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Michigan Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,063,500 in June 2006, down 13,700 (0.7 percent) from a year prior, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. National nonfarm employment grew 1.4 percent during the same period. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that employment declines in the Detroit metropolitan area extended back to January 2001 with little interruption; during this period, over-the-year job losses peaked at 101,400 in November 2001. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Four industry supersectors in the Detroit metropolitan area reported job losses of 1,000 or more from June 2005 to June 2006. Manufacturing sustained the largest loss, down 13,400 (-4.6 percent). The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector lost 5,300 jobs (-1.4 percent), while government declined by 3,400 (-1.4 percent) and other services, by 1,900 (-2.0 percent).

Two industry supersectors reported increases in employment between June 2005 and June 2006. Educational and health services added 5,700 jobs (2.2 percent) and professional and business services increased by 4,800 (1.3 percent).

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), January 1999-June 2006**



The remaining four supersectors—natural resources, mining and construction; information; leisure and hospitality; and financial activities—experienced little or no change from June 2005 to June 2006.

### Metropolitan Divisions

The Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Michigan Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Both metropolitan divisions in the Detroit area lost jobs over the reported year. The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 40 percent of the workforce in the metropolitan area, but 52 percent of its employment loss, shed 7,200 jobs from June a year ago. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division, with 60 percent of the Detroit area's work force, lost 6,500 jobs. (See chart 1 and table 1; Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions.)

Four industry supersectors in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division experienced job losses of 1,000 or more from June 2005 to June 2006. Government had the largest loss, dropping 3,800 jobs, a decline of 3.1 percent; followed by manufacturing (-2,700, -2.6 percent); trade, transportation, and utilities (-2,000, -1.3 percent); and information (-1,200, -7.7 percent). On the other hand, professional and business services, and financial activities, added 2,000 (1.5 percent) and 1,000 (2.6 percent) jobs, respectively. Four of Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn's supersectors—natural resources, mining, and construction; educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; and other services—saw little change to their job counts.

Manufacturing accounted for the majority of the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division's job losses, down 10,700 (-5.8 percent) from June 2005 to June 2006. Two other supersectors also experienced declines with trade, transportation, and utilities dropping 3,300 jobs (-1.5 percent) and other services, 1,500 (-2.7 percent). The division's largest gain was in educational and health services, up 5,100 (3.5 percent), while professional and business services reported an increase of 2,800 (1.2 percent). The other six supersectors were little changed.

### Industry Employment in the Detroit Metropolitan Area

Employment in manufacturing, the third largest industry supersector in the Detroit metropolitan area, was down 13,400 or 4.6 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division accounted for 10,700 of the decline, or slightly more than three-quarters of the area's losses in manufacturing. As of June 2006, there were 275,600 manufacturing jobs in the Detroit metropolitan area, 121,000 fewer than in June 2000.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities in the Detroit area was down 5,300, or 1.4 percent, from June 2005. Both metropolitan divisions contributed to the over-the-year decline with Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills dropping 3,300 jobs and Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, 2,000.

In the Detroit metropolitan area, employment in the government supersector declined by 3,400 from the previous June. For each of the past twenty months, Detroit's over-the-year losses in the public sector have totaled more than 2,000. Almost all of the job losses in government from June 2005 to June 2006 took place in the Detroit-Livonia-

Dearborn Metropolitan Division, while the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division experienced little change. Employment in the other services supersector (which includes equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, and such services as providing dry-cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating) was down 1,900 in the Detroit area from June a year ago, a decline of 2.0 percent. The bulk of the decline, 1,500, occurred in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division.

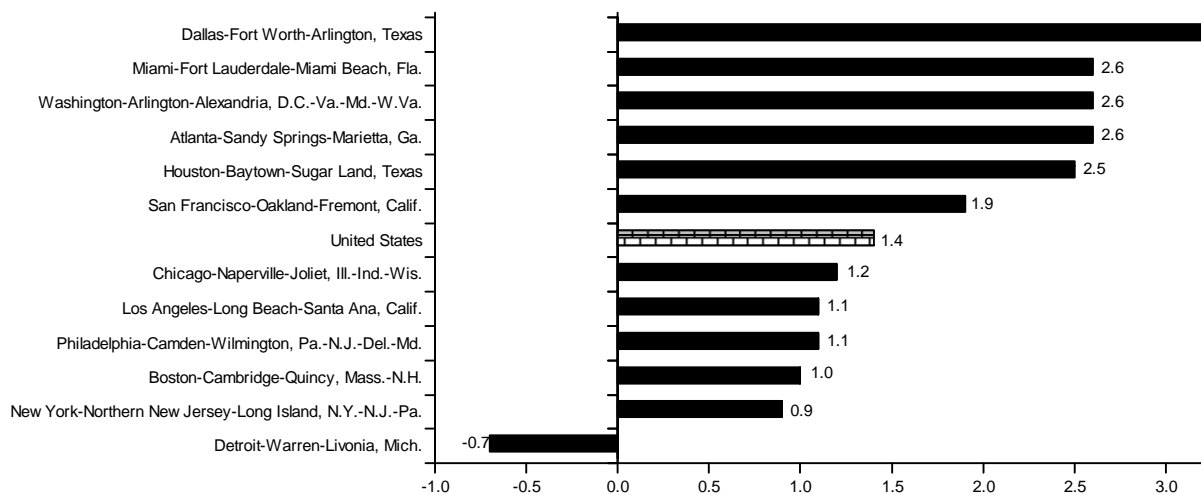
On the other hand, the educational and health services supersector provided the Detroit metropolitan area with its largest increase in employment, adding 5,700 jobs from June 2005 to June 2006, a gain of 2.2 percent. Since June 2000, this supersector has grown by nearly 30,000.

With the addition of 4,800 jobs in professional and business services from June 2005 to June 2006, this supersector became the Detroit metropolitan area's largest employer, passing trade, transportation, and utilities which lost jobs during this same period. As of June 2006, employment in professional and business services stood at 379,900, an increase of 1.4 percent over the year.

### Twelve Largest Metropolitan Areas

Detroit is one of the 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the nation. Among these 12 areas, one-half registered job growth stronger than the national gain of 1.4 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington placed first with an employment increase of 3.2 percent. Four areas followed with increases of either 2.5 or 2.6 percent: Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (1.9 percent) also had job growth above the national average. (See chart 2.)

**Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, June 2005-June 2006**



Employment growth in five of the remaining six large metropolitan areas was clustered a bit below the national average: Chicago-Naperville-Joliet (1.2 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (both 1.1 percent), Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (1.0 percent), and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (0.9 percent). Detroit-Warren-Livonia, on the other hand, was the only metropolitan area among the 12 that experienced an over-the-year decline in employment, losing 0.7 percent of its jobs in June 2006.

### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

**The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Wayne County in Michigan.

**The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector Detroit metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,077.2	2,030.3	2,058.1	2,063.5	-13.7	-.7
Natural resources, mining, & construction	90.0	79.4	86.3	89.7	-.3	-.3
Manufacturing	289.0	274.8	277.1	275.6	-13.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	382.6	374.1	377.7	377.3	-5.3	-1.4
Information	35.5	34.4	34.7	34.6	-.9	-2.5
Financial activities	119.8	118.7	119.4	120.3	.5	.4
Professional & business services	375.1	368.4	374.8	379.9	4.8	1.3
Educational & health services	262.7	269.1	269.8	268.4	5.7	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	191.0	183.4	189.1	191.5	.5	.3
Other services	92.8	89.9	90.0	90.9	-1.9	-2.0
Government	238.7	238.1	239.2	235.3	-3.4	-1.4
<b>Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	831.3	811.1	820.4	824.1	-7.2	-.9
Natural resources, mining & construction	26.4	22.1	24.7	25.5	-.9	-3.4
Manufacturing	104.6	98.8	101.3	101.9	-2.7	-2.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	156.4	152.9	154.3	154.4	-2.0	-1.3
Information	15.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	-1.2	-7.7
Financial activities	39.1	39.4	39.8	40.1	1.0	2.6
Professional & business services	134.1	133.3	133.9	136.1	2.0	1.5
Educational & health services	115.2	117.0	116.8	115.8	.6	.5
Leisure & hospitality	81.3	78.9	80.6	81.5	.2	.2
Other services	36.8	35.5	35.4	36.4	-.4	-1.1
Government	121.8	118.9	119.2	118.0	-3.8	-3.1
<b>Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,245.9	1,219.2	1,237.7	1,239.4	-6.5	-.5
Natural resources, mining & construction	63.6	57.3	61.6	64.2	.6	.9
Manufacturing	184.4	176.0	175.8	173.7	-10.7	-5.8
Trade, transportation, & utilities	226.2	221.2	223.4	222.9	-3.3	-1.5
Information	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.2	.3	1.5
Financial activities	80.7	79.3	79.6	80.2	-.5	-.6
Professional & business services	241.0	235.1	240.9	243.8	2.8	1.2
Educational & health services	147.5	152.1	153.0	152.6	5.1	3.5
Leisure & hospitality	109.7	104.5	108.5	110.0	.3	.3
Other services	56.0	54.4	54.6	54.5	-1.5	-2.7
Government	116.9	119.2	120.0	117.3	.4	.3

(p)=preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,447.6	8,394.6	8,458.3	8,525.8	78.2	0.9
Natural resources, mining, & construction	343.8	337.3	345.3	350.7	6.9	2.0
Manufacturing	485.2	464.0	465.6	467.2	-18.0	-3.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,595.5	1,576.2	1,588.7	1,602.4	6.9	0.4
Information	291.5	288.0	290.2	290.9	-0.6	-0.2
Financial activities	784.8	786.9	789.9	799.4	14.6	1.9
Professional & business services	1,258.1	1,244.8	1,250.9	1,267.5	9.4	0.7
Educational & health services	1,370.6	1,409.6	1,411.4	1,400.2	29.6	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	648.0	611.7	634.1	658.2	10.2	1.6
Other services	370.5	380.7	383.8	387.3	16.8	4.5
Government	1,299.6	1,295.4	1,298.4	1,302.0	2.4	0.2
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,523.3	5,559.4	5,574.9	5,586.5	63.2	1.1
Natural resources and mining	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.1	2.3
Construction	250.9	251.5	254.9	257.1	6.2	2.5
Manufacturing	655.9	651.6	652.0	652.0	-3.9	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,056.5	1,059.1	1,061.6	1,066.5	10.0	0.9
Information	235.2	237.1	239.2	241.5	6.3	2.7
Financial activities	382.6	387.1	386.7	387.0	4.4	1.2
Professional & business services	839.6	850.3	850.4	854.2	14.6	1.7
Educational & health services	600.0	616.7	614.9	607.2	7.2	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	551.6	549.2	555.0	559.4	7.8	1.4
Other services	196.3	197.6	198.8	199.8	3.5	1.8
Government	750.3	754.7	756.9	757.3	7.0	0.9
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,496.2	4,493.7	4,524.4	4,549.8	53.6	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-3.8
Construction	220.4	210.5	217.6	223.3	2.9	1.3
Manufacturing	499.0	489.0	487.3	490.5	-8.5	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	913.8	908.0	913.8	919.7	5.9	0.6
Information	93.7	92.0	91.9	92.1	-1.6	-1.7
Financial activities	329.4	331.6	331.2	333.1	3.7	1.1
Professional & business services	710.2	728.4	735.5	743.5	33.3	4.7
Educational & health services	555.9	567.4	566.9	561.5	5.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	404.6	395.7	406.0	414.6	10.0	2.5
Other services	196.9	199.8	199.8	201.5	4.6	2.3
Government	569.7	568.9	571.9	567.5	-2.2	-0.4
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,938.3	2,975.0	2,992.8	3,015.1	76.8	2.6
Natural resources, mining, & construction	189.9	190.0	192.3	195.0	5.1	2.7
Manufacturing	65.7	64.6	64.8	65.3	-0.4	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	407.4	410.7	413.0	417.2	9.8	2.4
Information	100.5	100.1	100.5	101.0	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	162.1	162.1	163.1	164.2	2.1	1.3
Professional & business services	646.9	665.6	669.0	676.3	29.4	4.5
Educational & health services	305.4	322.1	320.9	318.1	12.7	4.2
Leisure & hospitality	261.9	254.4	260.9	268.2	6.3	2.4
Other services	167.8	169.0	169.8	170.9	3.1	1.8
Government	630.7	636.4	638.5	638.9	8.2	1.3

(p)=preliminary.

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,763.5	2,836.6	2,843.3	2,852.4	88.9	3.2
Natural resources, mining, & construction	168.2	173.9	175.4	178.3	10.1	6.0
Manufacturing	294.1	293.4	292.1	293.6	-0.5	-0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	597.7	603.9	604.5	605.4	7.7	1.3
Information	92.7	91.3	90.6	90.7	-2.0	-2.2
Financial activities	221.7	226.0	226.8	227.5	5.8	2.6
Professional & business services	384.2	405.9	407.9	413.1	28.9	7.5
Educational & health services	280.6	297.3	298.5	297.9	17.3	6.2
Leisure & hospitality	265.2	266.9	269.1	272.4	7.2	2.7
Other services	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.5	0.0	0.0
Government	350.6	369.9	370.5	365.0	14.4	4.1
Philadelphia-Camden, Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,792.7	2,810.5	2,823.3	2,823.7	31.0	1.1
Natural resources, mining & construction	131.5	126.9	130.2	132.3	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	231.8	226.4	225.8	228.0	-3.8	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	534.0	534.6	539.1	541.0	7.0	1.3
Information	55.3	55.2	55.7	56.0	0.7	1.3
Financial activities	220.7	219.1	219.6	220.4	-0.3	-0.1
Professional & business services	413.1	417.5	419.1	421.0	7.9	1.9
Educational & health services	493.8	514.8	511.5	500.8	7.0	1.4
Leisure & hospitality	228.2	220.9	228.4	232.7	4.5	2.0
Other services	127.5	130.0	131.3	132.3	4.8	3.8
Government	356.8	365.1	362.6	359.2	2.4	0.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,366.1	2,452.7	2,455.9	2,426.6	60.5	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	143.7	147.1	148.8	150.2	6.5	4.5
Manufacturing	100.7	99.5	99.7	100.2	-0.5	-0.5
Trade, transportation, & utilities	526.0	534.3	535.8	533.9	7.9	1.5
Information	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities	177.2	182.1	182.5	183.2	6.0	3.4
Professional & business services	415.5	434.3	433.4	435.1	19.6	4.7
Educational & health services	298.8	308.4	309.6	307.4	8.6	2.9
Leisure & hospitality	248.3	259.3	257.0	254.7	6.4	2.6
Other services	102.0	103.7	103.9	104.6	2.6	2.5
Government	296.0	325.9	327.0	299.2	3.2	1.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,440.6	2,440.4	2,451.2	2,465.0	24.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-14.3
Construction	105.7	101.6	105.1	107.4	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	228.1	226.6	227.1	228.6	0.5	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	424.0	414.8	417.5	421.3	-2.7	-0.6
Information	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.3	0.6	0.8
Financial activities	186.7	187.9	188.8	191.4	4.7	2.5
Professional & business services	390.5	391.7	394.1	399.7	9.2	2.4
Educational & health services	426.0	450.5	443.7	433.2	7.2	1.7
Leisure & hospitality	221.3	205.2	212.6	220.6	-0.7	-0.3
Other services	87.6	87.0	87.1	88.1	0.5	0.6
Government	294.6	299.0	299.0	298.2	3.6	1.2

(p)=preliminary.

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,353.4	2,400.8	2,411.8	2,412.8	59.4	2.5
Natural resources, mining & construction	239.1	247.8	250.2	249.2	10.1	4.2
Manufacturing	213.9	216.4	216.8	218.7	4.8	2.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	482.6	485.9	487.1	490.3	7.7	1.6
Information	36.5	35.4	35.2	35.4	-1.1	-3.0
Financial activities	138.6	141.5	142.0	142.9	4.3	3.1
Professional & business services	333.9	349.1	352.0	354.2	20.3	6.1
Educational & health services	260.6	268.0	268.8	268.6	8.0	3.1
Leisure & hospitality	215.6	210.7	213.8	216.2	0.6	0.3
Other services	95.7	96.5	97.0	98.4	2.7	2.8
Government	336.9	349.5	348.9	338.9	2.0	0.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2,332.1	2,390.7	2,399.0	2,391.9	59.8	2.6
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	4.8
Construction	132.6	138.2	139.1	139.4	6.8	5.1
Manufacturing	178.0	177.4	177.5	178.3	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	532.8	539.7	542.9	544.6	11.8	2.2
Information	90.8	90.1	89.7	89.3	-1.5	-1.7
Financial activities	157.3	159.9	160.4	160.5	3.2	2.0
Professional & business services	386.2	398.4	398.6	399.0	12.8	3.3
Educational & health services	230.0	240.1	241.1	239.9	9.9	4.3
Leisure & hospitality	226.2	227.2	231.4	231.7	5.5	2.4
Other services	96.1	98.3	97.6	97.7	1.6	1.7
Government	300.0	319.2	318.5	309.3	9.3	3.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	2,077.2	2,030.3	2,058.1	2,063.5	-13.7	-0.7
Natural resources, mining & construction	90.0	79.4	86.3	89.7	-0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	289.0	274.8	277.1	275.6	-13.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	382.6	374.1	377.7	377.3	-5.3	-1.4
Information	35.5	34.4	34.7	34.6	-0.9	-2.5
Financial activities	119.8	118.7	119.4	120.3	0.5	0.4
Professional & business services	375.1	368.4	374.8	379.9	4.8	1.3
Educational & health services	262.7	269.1	269.8	268.4	5.7	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	191.0	183.4	189.1	191.5	0.5	0.3
Other services	92.8	89.9	90.0	90.9	-1.9	-2.0
Government	238.7	238.1	239.2	235.3	-3.4	-1.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	1,984.2	2,004.8	2,013.4	2,021.1	36.9	1.9
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	115.6	120.5	122.8	125.4	9.8	8.5
Manufacturing	138.1	139.4	139.7	140.6	2.5	1.8
Trade, transportation, & utilities	357.3	357.7	359.3	360.8	3.5	1.0
Information	71.7	69.7	69.4	69.3	-2.4	-3.3
Financial activities	159.0	162.0	162.4	162.6	3.6	2.3
Professional & business services	333.9	339.7	339.8	342.5	8.6	2.6
Educational & health services	218.4	224.5	224.8	223.2	4.8	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	202.0	201.5	204.5	206.6	4.6	2.3
Other services	74.5	73.4	73.7	74.4	-0.1	-0.1
Government	312.4	315.1	315.7	314.4	2.0	0.6

(p)=preliminary.